

northern Newfoundland and eastern Quebec. The following American specimens are characteristic. GREENLAND: Sarkak, 1870, *Berggren*, July 18, 1871, *T. M. Fries*, August 12, 1921, *A. E. Porsild*; Blavedal, August, 1912, *Th. Porsild*; Brede Dal, S. Disko, August 8, 1923, *A. E. Porsild*; Frederiksdal, August 1, 1889, *Lundstrom*. NEWFOUNDLAND: pool in tundra, Boat Harbor, Straits of Belle Isle, *Fernald, Wiegand & Long*, no. 27,505. QUEBEC: exsiccated pond on tableland west of Blanc Sablon, *Wiegand*, no. 27,506; sandy pond-shore, Anse des Dunes, Brest, *St. John*, no. 90,117.

Contrasted with var. *natans* the more southern form of *A. aequalis* has culms more ascending at least above the sometimes submersed base and usually taller: leaf-sheaths only slightly inflated; the upper 3.5–10 cm. long: spikes 2.5–8 cm. long, usually not purple-tinged and finally long-exserted (0.3–2.3 dm.).

St. John identifies with the Iceland and Greenland material the plant of islands of Bering Sea described by Beal as *A. Howellii*, var. *Merriami*. Such material as the writer has seen, some of Merriam's original collection from St. George Island and several sheets collected by J. M. Macoun on St. Paul Island, seem, however, much stiffer and coarser than var. *natans* and to have less inflated sheaths and longer-exserted spikes. Should they eventually prove to be referable to var. *natans* the latter name, of course, must be maintained for them, having unquestioned priority. Some other specimens identified by St. John with the Iceland and Greenland plant because of a purplish tinge in the spikelets, depart from it in all other characters and seem better left with the large southern extreme of *A. aequalis*: such plants as Bourgeau's from Saskatchewan and Shear's no. 1502 from Colorado. Although the color is a fair secondary character it too often breaks down: Porsild's material from Greenland shows some spikes with purple tinge, some without; the aquatic plant of the Straits of Belle Isle is similarly variable.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

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FURTHER CASES OF INCONSTANCY IN COLOR-FORMS.—On my place in Wilton, Conn., is a narrow strip between grape-vines and a path. Being on the north of the vines it is very much shaded and little will grow there. For a number of years *Impatiens biflora* has taken possession. I do not remember the flowers at first, but for some years they have been spotless except for a few tiny dots in the "slipper."



A plant with dotted flowers was a rarity. This year (1925) the flowers are so heavily dotted that they are literally "pink" (a bright pale scarlet), for the dots are so nearly suffused as almost to cover the yellow (or orange). I thought I had found two plants with dotless flowers, but examination proved they were fully dotted up to the throat. We have had a very wet summer, mostly very warm; whether that has had anything to do with the change, I do not know.

I think it was in 1919 that a plant of *Lobelia cardinalis* was brought to me from Redding, Conn. The flowers were white, except that each corolla-lobe was tipped for perhaps one-sixteenth of an inch with pink (not red). The next year the pink extended inward about double the distance. The third year the color reached halfway to the middle. The fourth year the flower was all colored, the outer part nearly to the cardinal red usual in the species, the center only pink. That year a small plant about four feet away, which must have come from the first, blossomed, the natural red. The winter after, both plants died.—ANNA E. CARPENTER, Wilton, Connecticut.

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